



# UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
United States Patent and Trademark Office  
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450  
[www.uspto.gov](http://www.uspto.gov)

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/573,247	04/02/2007	Reed Gamble	330499.00050	3023
27160	7590	05/17/2010	EXAMINER	
KATTEN MUCHIN ROSENMAN LLP (C/O PATENT ADMINISTRATOR) 2900 K STREET NW, SUITE 200 WASHINGTON, DC 20007-5118			KARPINSKI, LUKE E	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1616	
			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			05/17/2010	PAPER

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>	
	10/573,247	GAMBLE, REED	
	<b>Examiner</b>	<b>Art Unit</b>	
	LUKE E. KARPINSKI	1616	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 18 February 2010.
- 2a) This action is **FINAL**.                    2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-5, 10-12, 16-23, 25, 26, 28 and 30-44 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-5, 10-12, 16-23, 25, 26, 28, and 30-44 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)   | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)           |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)                         | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .                                    |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ . | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
|  | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ .                        |

**DETAILED ACTION**

Receipt of amendments, arguments, and remarks filed 2/18/2010 is acknowledged.

***Claims***

Claims 6-9, 13-15, 24, 27, and 29 are canceled.

Claims 40-44 are new.

Claims 25 and 28 are amended.

Claims 1-5, 10-12, 16-23, 25, 26, 28, and 30-44 are pending and under consideration in this action.

***Rejections***

Rejections and/or objections not reiterated from previous office actions are hereby withdrawn. The following rejections and/or objections are either reiterated or newly applied. They constitute the complete set presently being applied to the instant application.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

**Claims 1-5, 10-12, 16-23, 25, 26, 28, and 30-39 are rejected under 35**

**U.S.C. 112, second paragraph**, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Applicant's recite a product comprising a first adhesive layer and a second backing layer, said backing layer transparent so that the skin may be seen through the device. It is unclear if said first layer and adhesive are also transparent. This confusion is compounded by the fact that claim 39 recites both the first and second layers are transparent leading one to question if the first layer is transparent in said other claims. The examiner suggest applicant amend said claims to either state "a transparent patch" or that said first layer and said adhesives are also transparent.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

**Claim 1 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by US Patent 6,241,998 to Muchin.**

Muchin discloses a dermatological patch comprising an adhesive layer, a UV agent, and a transparent backing layer (abstract and col. 6, line 1).

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Applicant Claims
2. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
3. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue, and resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

**1. Claims 1, 4, 5, 11, 12, 16-20, 22, 23, 25, 28, and 30-39 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US Patent 6,241,998 to Muchin.**

***Applicant Claims***

Applicant claims are delineated above and incorporated herein.

***Determination of the Scope and Content of the Prior Art***

***(MPEP §2141.01)***

Muchin teaches dermatological patches comprising an adhesive, a transparent backing layer and a sunscreen (abstract and col. 6, line 1) as claimed in claims 1 and 39.

Muchin further teaches said UV agents on the surface of said backing layer (col. 6, lines 13-14) as pertaining to claim 11, inorganic UV agents (col. 4, lines 39-56), as pertaining to claim 12, said adhesive not applied to entire surface of backing layer (col. 3, lines 45-50), as pertaining to claim 16, a liner, which reads on releasable layer (col. 7, lines 45-67), as pertaining to claim 17, said second layer on said first layer (col. 8, lines 19-20), as pertaining to claim 18, said second layer as a fabric, film, and any material (col. 2, line 60 to col. 3, line 33), as pertaining to claims 19-21, said pads as circular (col. 7, line 27), as claimed in claim 22, manufacture by bringing said layers together (col. 4, lines 27 and 28 and col. 8, lines 18 and 19), as pertaining to claim 25, uv agents (col. 5, lines 39-56 and col. 6 line 1), as pertaining to claim 28.

***Ascertainment of the differences between the prior art and the claims***

***(MPEP 2141.01)***

Muchin does not explicitly disclose an example wherein all of the claimed limitations are combined into a single composition. However, Muchin does teach that all of said limitations may be incorporated into a transdermal patch.

***Finding of prima facie Obviousness Rational and Motivation***

***(MPEP 2142-2143)***

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the claimed invention was made to select each component and combine them as instantly claimed because Muchin suggests that the instant components can be combined or mixed together. In a prior art reference it is not necessary for all of the possible compositions to be exemplified in order for the art to render an invention obvious.

Regarding claims 3 and 37, it would have been obvious to utilize any of UVA, UVB, or UVC agents or a combination thereof based on the teaching of the addition of a uv agent to said formulations.

Regarding claims 4, 5, and 31, it is well known in the art that the greater amount of UV agent utilized the higher the SPF or UPF will be and one of skill would have been more than capable to add enough of an agent to achieve a desired SPF such as 40.

Regarding claim 23, the backing layers of Muchin are necessarily waterproof.

Regarding claim 30, said methods were necessarily practices by the application of the patches of Muchin.

From the teachings of the reference, it is apparent that one of ordinary skill in the art would have had a reasonable expectation of success in producing the claimed invention. Therefore, the invention as a whole would have been *prima facie* obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, as evidenced by the references, especially in the absence of evidence to the contrary.

**2. Claims 2, 3, 33-36, and 38 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US Patent 6,241,998 to Muchin in view of US Patent Publication 2003/0175328 to Shefer et al.**

***Applicant Claims***

Applicant claims are delineated above and incorporated herein.

***Determination of the Scope and Content of the Prior Art (MPEP §2141.01)***

The teachings of Muchin are delineated above and incorporated herein.

***Ascertainment of the Difference between Scope the Prior Art and the Claims (MPEP §2141.012)***

Muchin does not teach said second layer opaque to radiation or specific UV agents as claimed in claims 2, 3, 32-36, and 38. This deficiency in Muchin is cured by Shefer et al. Shefer et al. teach transdermal patches comprising sunscreens [0023] [0035], which read on UVA, UVB, and UVC agents and would render said patch as opaque to radiation.

***Finding of Prima Facie Obviousness Rational and Motivation (MPEP §2142-2143)***

Regarding claims 2, 3, 33-36, and 38, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the claimed invention was made to produce the

Art Unit: 1616

patches of Muchin with the sunscreen agents as taught by Shefer et al. in order to produce the invention of instant claims 2, 3, 33-36, and 38.

One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this because both references teach transdermal patches comprising sunscreens and Shefer et al. teach specific sunscreens. Therefore it would have been obvious to utilize the sunscreens of Shefer et al., with the patches of Muchin in order to utilize known sunscreens.

From the teachings of the reference, it is apparent that one of ordinary skill in the art would have had a reasonable expectation of success in producing the claimed invention. Therefore, the invention as a whole would have been *prima facie* obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, as evidenced by the references, especially in the absence of evidence to the contrary.

**3. Claims 10 and 26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US Patent 6,241,998 to Muchin in view of US Patent 5,167,649 to Zook.**

#### ***Applicant Claims***

Applicant claims are delineated above and incorporated herein.

#### ***Determination of the Scope and Content of the Prior Art (MPEP §2141.01)***

The teachings of Muchin are delineated above and incorporated herein. In particular Muchin teaches that any pad material is acceptable (col. 2, lines 60-65).

***Ascertainment of the Difference between Scope the Prior Art and the Claims  
(MPEP §2141.012)***

Muchin does not teach a gel pad as claimed in claims 10 and 26. This deficiency in Muchin is cured by Zook. Zook teaches transdermal patches comprising a transparent gel pad (abstract and col. 3, lines 12-51).

***Finding of Prima Facie Obviousness Rational and Motivation  
(MPEP §2142-2143)***

Regarding claims 10 and 26, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the claimed invention was made to produce the patches of Muchin with a gel pad as taught by Zook in order to produce the invention of instant claim 10 and 26.

One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this because Muchin teach any pad material is acceptable and Zook teach patches with transparent gel pads. Therefore it would have been obvious to utilize the gel pad of Zook, with the patches of Muchin in order to utilize a known pad material.

From the teachings of the reference, it is apparent that one of ordinary skill in the art would have had a reasonable expectation of success in producing the claimed invention. Therefore, the invention as a whole would have been prima facie obvious to

one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, as evidenced by the references, especially in the absence of evidence to the contrary.

**4. Claim 32 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US Patent 6,241,998 to Muchin in view of US Patent 6,103,275 to Seitz et al.**

***Applicant Claims***

Applicant claims are delineated above and incorporated herein.

***Determination of the Scope and Content of the Prior Art (MPEP §2141.01)***

The teachings of Muchin are delineated above and incorporated herein.

***Ascertainment of the Difference between Scope the Prior Art and the Claims (MPEP §2141.012)***

Muchin does not teach said second layer comprising PABA. This deficiency in Muchin is cured by Seitz et al. Seitz et al. teach transdermal patches (col. 3, line 41) comprising sunscreens, specifically PABA (col. 6, lines 15-20).

***Finding of Prima Facie Obviousness Rational and Motivation (MPEP §2142-2143)***

Regarding claim 32, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the claimed invention was made to produce the patches of Muchin with PABA as taught by Seitz et al. in order to produce the invention of instant claim 32.

One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this because both references teach transdermal patches comprising sunscreens and Seitz et al. teach specific sunscreens, including PABA. Therefore it would have been obvious to utilize the sunscreens of Seitz et al., with the patches of Muchin in order to utilize known sunscreens.

From the teachings of the reference, it is apparent that one of ordinary skill in the art would have had a reasonable expectation of success in producing the claimed invention. Therefore, the invention as a whole would have been *prima facie* obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, as evidenced by the references, especially in the absence of evidence to the contrary.

**5. Claim 40 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US Patent 6,241,998 to Muchin in view of US Patent 6,037,280 to Edwards et al.**

#### ***Applicant Claims***

Applicant claims the patch of claim 39 further comprising an SPF of at least 15.

#### ***Determination of the Scope and Content of the Prior Art (MPEP §2141.01)***

The teachings of Muchin are delineated above and incorporated herein.

***Ascertainment of the Difference between Scope the Prior Art and the Claims  
(MPEP §2141.012)***

Muchin does not teach any SPF values. This deficiency in Muchin is cured by Edwards et al. Edwards et al. teach fabrics, including thermoplastic material comprising UV agents and having an SPF of at least 25 (col. 3 and 6).

***Finding of Prima Facie Obviousness Rational and Motivation  
(MPEP §2142-2143)***

Regarding claim 40, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the claimed invention was made to produce the patches of Muchin with a SPF of at least 15 as taught by Edwards et al. in order to produce the invention of instant claim 40.

One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this because both references teach thermoplastic materials comprising sunscreens and Edwards et al. teach a specific SPF level that may be achieved. Therefore it would have been obvious to produce the patches of Muchin with an SPF of at least 15 based on the teachings of Edwards et al. producing thermoplastic materials with a SPF of at least 15..

From the teachings of the reference, it is apparent that one of ordinary skill in the art would have had a reasonable expectation of success in producing the claimed invention. Therefore, the invention as a whole would have been *prima facie* obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, as evidenced by the references, especially in the absence of evidence to the contrary.

**6. Claims 1-5, 10-12, 18-20, 22, 23, 25, 28, 30, and 41-44 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jenkins (US 5,352,457) in view of Edwards et al. (US 6,037,280), Woods (WO 02/059407) and von Trebra et al. (US 5,609,945).**

Applicant claims a patch comprising a first layer that is adhesive and a second layer comprising a material adjacent to the first layer, wherein at least one of the first and second layers is opaque to UV radiation.

***Determination of the scope and content of the prior art***  
**(MPEP §2141.01)**

Jenkins teaches in Figure 1, a transdermal device comprising a backing adjacent to an adhesive layer and an adhesive layer. Column 5, lines 32-36 teach examples of materials that can be used as the backing layer such as metallized polyester laminate.

***Ascertainment of the difference between the prior art and the claims***  
**(MPEP §2141.02)**

Jenkins does not teach the addition of a UV radiation blocking agent or calendering the blocking agent or the shape of the patch being circular. It is for this that Edwards et al. and Woods are joined. Jenkins does not teach that the patch is substantially transparent to visible light. It is for this that von Trebra et al. is joined.

Edwards teaches the use of UV blocking particles on fabrics for the purpose of deflecting, reflecting, absorbing and/or scattering ultraviolet rays (col. 2, lines 10-15).

Column 2, lines 34-51 disclose examples of the UV blocking particles, including metal oxides and its salts.

Woods teaches a method for calendering fabrics for improving the performance of UV blocking agents.

von Trebra et al. teach in examples 1-3, that metallized polyester films prior to coating have a 20% visible light transmission.

Jenkins also does not teach any SPF, this deficiency is cured by Edwards et al. Edwards et al. teaches incorporation of UV agents into fabrics to achieve an SPF of at least 25.

***Finding of prima facie obviousness***  
***Rational and Motivation (MPEP §2142-2143)***

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use the teachings of Edwards and Woods in the invention of Jenkins to arrive at the claimed invention. As mentioned above, Jenkins teaches the patch as claimed with the addition of the UV blocking agent or calendering the patch. The addition of an UV blocking agent would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art as an additional means of blocking the harmful effects of UV radiation. It would have been within the skill of one in the art after the addition of additional UV protection, to improve the performance. To do so one could look to the teachings of Woods. With respect to the shape of the patch, one of ordinary skill in the art could design the patch in any manner that would suit the purpose of the patch, which could

include the shape of the patch. As mentioned above, Jenkins fail to teach that the patch is substantially transparent to visible light. von Trebra et al. is relied upon to teach that visible light is transmitted through metallized polyester films. It is therefore the position of the examiner that the combinations of references teach the claimed invention and is thus obvious.

Regarding the limitations of SPF, Edwards et al. teach that said SPF levels may be met by the incorporation of UV agents into fabrics, therefore it would have been obvious to make said patches of Jenkins with an SPF of 25 and to modify as desired.

**7. Claims 16 and 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US Patent 5,352,457 to Jenkins in view of Edwards et al. (US 6,037,280), Woods (WO 02/059407) and von Trebra et al. (US 5,609,945), as applied to claim 1 above in further view of US Patent 6,241,998 to Muchin.**

#### ***Applicant Claims***

Applicant claims the patches of claim 1 further comprising, adhesive around the periphery and a protective layer over said adhesive.

#### ***Determination of the Scope and Content of the Prior Art (MPEP §2141.01)***

The teachings of Jenkins are delineated above and incorporated herein. In particular Jenkins teaches a protective layer (figure 1).

***Ascertainment of the Difference between Scope the Prior Art and the Claims  
(MPEP §2141.012)***

Jenkins does not teach said adhesive around the periphery as claimed in claim 16. This deficiency in Jenkins is cured by Muchin. Muchin teaches patches wherein said adhesive is not applied to the entire surface (col. 3, lines 40-50).

***Finding of Prima Facie Obviousness Rational and Motivation  
(MPEP §2142-2143)***

Regarding claims 16 and 17, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the claimed invention was made to produce the patch of Jenkins with said adhesive around the periphery as taught by Muchin in order to produce the invention of instant claims 16 and 17.

One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this because Jenkins and Muchin both teach patches for adhesion to the skin and Muchin teaches that said patches may have areas without adhesive applied thereto. Therefore it would have been obvious to only apply the adhesive to the outer edge as suggested by Muchin, to the patches of Jenkins.

From the teachings of the reference, it is apparent that one of ordinary skill in the art would have had a reasonable expectation of success in producing the claimed invention. Therefore, the invention as a whole would have been prima facie obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, as evidenced by the references, especially in the absence of evidence to the contrary.

**8. Claim 21 and 26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US Patent 5,352,457 to Jenkins in view of Edwards et al. (US 6,037,280), Woods (WO 02/059407) and von Trebra et al. (US 5,609,945), as applied to claim 1 above in further view of US Patent 5,167,649 to Zook.**

***Applicant Claims***

Applicant claims the patches of claims 1 and 25 further comprising said second layer as a gel.

***Determination of the Scope and Content of the Prior Art (MPEP §2141.01)***

The teachings of Jenkins are delineated above. In particular Jenkins teaches transdermal patches with various materials as backing layers (col. 5).

***Ascertainment of the Difference between Scope the Prior Art and the Claims (MPEP §2141.012)***

Jenkins does not teach a gel backing layer as claimed in claims 21 and 26. This deficiency in Jenkins is cured by Zook. Zook teaches patches comprising gel backing layers, which may be waterproof and are perfused with an active agent (abstract, col. 3, line 50, and claim 1).

***Finding of Prima Facie Obviousness Rational and Motivation (MPEP §2142-2143)***

Regarding claims 21 and 26, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the claimed invention was made to produce the patch of Jenkins with a gel backing layer as taught by Zook in order to produce the invention of instant claims 21 and 26.

One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to do this because Jenkins and Zook teach analogous art and Jenkins teaches various backing layer materials. Therefore it would have been obvious to utilize the gel backing of Zook, with the products of Jenkins in order to utilize other known backing layer materials.

From the teachings of the reference, it is apparent that one of ordinary skill in the art would have had a reasonable expectation of success in producing the claimed invention. Therefore, the invention as a whole would have been *prima facie* obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, as evidenced by the references, especially in the absence of evidence to the contrary.

### ***Response to Arguments***

Applicant's arguments filed 2/18/2010 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Applicant argues that one of ordinary skill in the art would readily understand all issues dealing with the transparency of said patch.

This argument is not found persuasive because said claims are not clear as to the transparency of the first layer, adhesive, or said patch as a whole. There is no recitation that the first layer is transparent other than in claim 39, leading one to believe

that applicant has clearly contemplated the transparency of the first layer as evidenced by the recitation in claim 39, however other claims do not state that the first layer is transparent leading one to believe that the first layer is not transparent. Applicant is required to clarify, through amendment, if the first layer and adhesive layers are also transparent.

Applicant also argues that the combination of Jenkins, Wood, and Edwards et al. is improper due to the fact that Jenkins is drawn to transdermal devices and said other references are drawn to fabric. Applicant argues that Jenkins does not teach UV agents and Wood and Edwards et al. do not teach adhesion of said fabrics to the skin.

These arguments are not found persuasive because Jenkins teach said transdermal patches having a backing layer of a polyester backing layer (col. 5, lines 30-35), Edwards et al. teach fabrics including those made from thermoplastic materials, which reads on polyester (col. 6, lines 10-15), and Wood et al. teach calendered fabrics including non-woven polyesters (page 3). It is well known in the art that non-woven thermoplastic materials are considered fabrics (e.g. pleather, which may be made of polyester), therefore the polyester backing layer of Jenkins may be considered to be in the same field as the thermoplastic fabrics described in Edwards et al. and Woods. One of ordinary skill would have seen that one could incorporate sunscreen agents into said thermoplastic materials to help protect the skin underneath from UV radiation.

Regarding Jenkins not teaching UV agents and Wood and Edwards et al. not teaching adhesion to the skin, said deficiencies are cured by the combination of art.

Applicant also argues that Muchin is not directed to a transdermal patch.

This argument is not found persuasive because applicant is arguing the use of a product, not the product itself. Muchin et al. teach the instant product.

Applicant also argues that the products of Muchin would be used inside, and removed after a short time, and there would be no expectation of protection from UV agents.

This argument is not found persuasive because Applicant is again arguing to the use of said product not the product itself, intended used bear no patentable weight. Further, there is no requirement to use the products of Muchin indoors or to leave said patches on for only a short time period. Further, application for any time period would inherently reduce skin exposure to UV light.

Applicant also argues that Muchin does not teach reduction of skin exposure to UV agents.

The products of Muchin inherently reduce the skins exposure to UV radiation. Muchin teaches the same products comprising UV agents and that said products are applied to the skin, this would reduce exposure to UV radiation throughout the application time.

Applicant also argues that Muchin does not teach UV blocking agents and does not teach an adhesive layer with UV blocking agents.

This argument is not found persuasive because Muchin teaches zinc oxide in said adhesive layer (col. 4, lines 34-39) and further teaches that additional sunscreens may be incorporated (col. 5, line 48 to col. 6, line 1). Even though zinc oxide is referred

to as a pigment the particle size taught (col. 4, lines 55-56) reads on zinc oxide as a UV agent as well.

***Conclusion***

Claims 1-5, 10-12, 16-23, 25, 26, 28, and 30-44 are rejected.

No claims are allowed.

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

***Inquiries***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to LUKE E. KARPINSKI whose telephone number is (571)270-3501. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday Friday 9-5 est.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Johann R. Richter can be reached on 571-272-0646. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

LEK

*/Mina Haghightian/  
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 1616*